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A San Diego Orchid Collection
Pickings and Peckings
The Rose—The Lath House—The Gardens
List of Ornamental Shrubs

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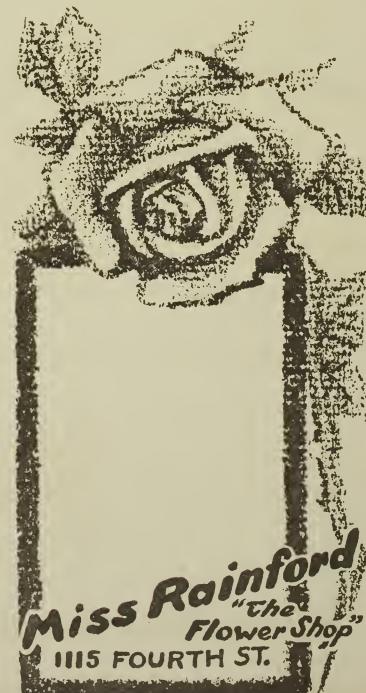
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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 7

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER, 1915

No. 6

 TEVENSON wrote, "The world is so full of a number of things, I am sure we should all be as happy as kings", but for the most part the world's supply of kings just now are hardly a cheerful illustration of extreme joy, nevertheless the principle is sound and the California Garden desires to send out its hearty greetings to all who care to have them whether subscribers or not and distinctly believes that there are very few folks who cannot find some bright thing to focus upon at this Christmas season if they care to search among the great number that come in all environments. Joy, the right kind that has no reaction, is of the mind, not of the body, and cheerfulness under stress is one of the world's great possessions. To possess is not the big thing but to be.

You think it strange that a garden magazine should sermonize on the text "Be Cheerful," but surely this particular one may do so, when it exists solely to bring more beauty and sweetness into the community it seeks to serve. Its field is the garden and its care the growing things therein, but why the garden? If more folks would ask themselves this question it would be better for them and their gardens. We read "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden: and there he put the man to dress it and to keep it." Man's first job was to take care of a garden, in which he lived. If magazines had followed hard on the creation, a garden magazine would probably have been the first and it could not have been confined to garden technique. It would have endeavored to find out why the Great First Gardener put gardening as the first and the chiefest lesson. There must lie in the garden unsuspected stores of occult wisdom; the keys to nature mysteries, that go far beyond the mere process of vegetable growth. Can it be in the scheme of things that each man can plant his own garden

and find in it a book of books, a link between him and some part of the great unknown? It may be, but we have a long row to hoe before we make such a garden. It must be based on loving care, atmosphered with a reverence for the processes of nature, built of a part of its maker. Have our gardens our individuality? Are they our younger children in a sense? Do we know them and they us? The answers lie in the almost pitying smiles with which such queries are read. Very few have read those authors who treat of plants as sentient beings, and most of those who have, label them as "cracked". One of those writers goes so far as to say that the plants in a garden are conscious of and respond to love and admiration. He suggests that the gardener who truly loves his flowers is followed through his garden by their benediction. What a thought that with the odor of the violet and the rose came to the deserving a kiss of love. A language of flowers is older than was the age of the world as counted only a few years ago and perhaps when it originated, men were nearer the heart of nature and heard the voices in their gardens now stilled for want of understanding and sympathy.

We are perfectly conscious that in writing thus we are exposing ourselves to the amused ridicule of an age that feels only through its fingers and tongues. The despised Indian, that is the uncivilized (?) one, is nearer the heart of nature than we are. He even seems to make rain when he takes the trouble. He certainly knows properties of plants that we do not, and how disastrous civilization is when applied to him.

Seemingly we started to bless and are in a way staying to cuss, but have no such desire. We would make your garden something well worth while to you, even if it be only one plant in a pot. For our Christmas gift we would send you a new vision of your garden that may be a blessing indeed.

May the New Year be just filled with Opportunities

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

HEN it came over showery and blustering the day of the Floral Association's special doings at the Exposition, I said to myself, "what will these garden folks do? Will they inveigh against the storm, when the rainfall for the season is behind normal, and thus put themselves in the special privilege class who desire the good of the rest of the world, if it does not interfere with their happiness, or will they be big enough to grin and say, we want the rain for the greatest good to the greatest number." I am proud to say they took the latter attitude and carried out the full program from start to finish, and it was one worthy of a much greater attendance.

There are quite a goodly number of citizens who are determined to know something about the wonderful collection of plants in the Exposition grounds and no threat or performance of the weather can keep these from turning out when Miss K. O. Sessions makes explanatory tours. Both in morning and afternoon she had a tail like a comet, which trailed along paths and over wet grass with the program in hand making notes upon the page most happily provided for the purpose therein. Certain of the choicer specimens are being hidden and crowded by common and less interesting things, notably where a fine Hakea Laurina is lost behind a Phoenix canariensis, and in view of the immense interest excited by these rarer things it would seem advisable to give them the limelight.

The afternoon tour was broken by a visit to the New Mexico Building where Mr. Dudley acted as sponsor for the U. S. Forest Service. If you have not seen him work the models, particularly that one which gives a realistic example of what happens to dirt streets graded straight up hill in defiance of beauty and common sense when it rains, you ought to, unless you have the real thing at your front door, in which case it might be too realistic. It seems to me on reflection that the model was of a shaved hill-side, but the difference is quite negligible in many cases.

Mr. Dudley showed some forest pictures, and he has a personal acquaintance with our western forests that makes him a mighty interesting person to meet, if you don't want to discuss subdivision up-to-date.

All the way from Berkeley, and specially for the occasion, came Professor R. T. Stevens, of the University Landscape department, and in the course of the afternoon he instilled into my previously skeptical mind a most wholesome respect for his particular

branch of our State fount of knowledge. Walking in the grounds with him I found that he not only knew the names of everything, but several of them, and could give you a choice. Ralph Sumner, who was along, made a brave effort to support our local credit but he was shy on aliases and grew to offer his information somewhat apologetically. As for me, early in the game I 'fessed up, knowing I should blow up if I did not.

The key note of Professor Stevens' most interesting address given in the lecture hall of the Southern Counties Building, which was headquarters for the day, can be sensed from his opening remark that his line was Landscaping and therefore he looked on all shrubs, this being the title of his lecture, as material, just as the builder regards bricks and mortar. Then without even so much as a by-your-leave, he proceeded to place them where they belonged. "Shrubs," he said, "are used to give height and depth to herbaceous borders. They grow with less water and food than is demanded by softer material and they are particularly useful in a country where grass is so much of a luxury as in Southern California. Their use can be broadly divided as economic and aesthetic. Economic, when used as hedges or fences or screens to hide some unsightly feature, aesthetic, when treated as beautiful specimens. It is well to remember that in formal planting, line controls mass, while in informal treatment mass controls line. Considering shrubs as material we speak of their "texture," by which expression is meant the appearance given by the character of foliage, a fine leaf giving a fine texture, and a large leaf just the opposite and in mass planting a harmony in texture should be sought. A large leaved plant in a group of small foliated ones becomes an accent plant and focuses the eye detracting from the general effect. Color value must also be carefully considered both as to foliage and bloom.

"The Landscape artist divides his shrub material into three classes, shelter, filler and facer shrubs. Shelter shrubs are used as the name implies to protect more delicate growth. They go at the back and are tall, hardy, and for the most part, coarse in texture. Fillers are also tall but of finer habit and they take the middle distance. The facer shrubs are the low growing very fine ones fitted to tie the shrubbery to the lawn or walk without any break. They must have a compact habit growing right to the ground.

"Because of their habit of resting a considerable season in the year, during which

they are shabby, our native shrubbery should be used very carefully with a knowledge of its habits. Their blooming season is short and all the varieties practically bloom at the same time, where as shrubs from the Antipodes, Australia, bloom in our winter season because of the reversal of seasons. Safety dictates that we should get to thinking of our shrubbery more in classes, drought-resistant, moisture-loving, summer-blooming, etc., and we must use more of the slow growing things. Of course this entails the knowledge of what mature specimens are like, which certainly was not the case when much of our present planting was done. Around the home the planting should be refined, the choicest specimens grouped near the house and the coarser growths kept in the background.

"The conditions everywhere would foster the idea that shrubs should not be pruned. This is a grave mistake. They should be kept within the bounds and character originally designed. Deciduous shrubs should be pruned just after flowering because they at once set about making the buds for the next year's flowers. Evergreens as a class are also best pruned at this time. Pruning should be a thinning rather than a shearing. In such plants as Escallonia they can be cut back in the summer one-third. Streptosolen Jamesoni is improved by very heavy cutting, right to the ground every third year.

"In considering berry bearing shrubs an important point is the length of time they retain their berries. The four common Coton-easters are very useful and in a recent show up North seventy-four berry bearing specimens were exhibited."

At the close of his lecture Professor Stevens distributed copies of a list of shrubs carefully arranged along lines that he had emphasized and those present who had listened to him throughout with rapt attention not only eagerly received them but begged for copies for absent friends.

When the Professor had gone, to an accompaniment of appreciative handclapping, the hall was darkened and Harold Taylor took the floor with his famous autochrome pictures. Nearly all of the hundred shown were new, many of autumn foliage having been taken in the Cuyamacas the two days previous. Had one day been delayed, most of the lovely yellows and browns and reds would have been on the ground, carried there by the storm of Friday night. These exhibitions, which Mr. Taylor has given gratuitously on so many occasions, always excite a satisfactory amount of Ohs and Ahs but this time they were longer and deeper and more continuous. It seems a pity that all San Diegans debarred from any cause from seeing the wonderful back country could not see these almost living representations of it. A gen-

tleman from Iowa was present and said afterwards, "I would give five dollars if my wife could have seen those." This would seem to indicate that an autochrome exhibit might prove a pleasing interval between moving picture shows of the stress of activities in our commercial life. Mr. Taylor has imprisoned between two thin bits of glass the marvellous glory of Nature's going to sleep. A few of the slides were loaned by Mr. Palmer of the Hulburd ranch, who now thinks photography in hundreds of feet and may catch you off your guard any time and put you in a movie.

If anything proved the staying qualities of the faithful few of the Association, it was when they showed up at the Cafeteria for dinner. It was not over patronized and there was much room for the unusually keen air to circulate. I kept on my overcoat and poured in my soup before it got cold, but only considerable training at the ten-minutes-for-lunch stops on the railroads enabled me to do it. My upper section was fairly comfortable, but the lower felt as if it were hung out of the window. In spite of this the baker's dozen tossed the conversational ball merrily, and walked instead of running to the reception room in the Southern Counties Building where Mrs. Wilson greeted them beside a cheerful fire. To the faithful were added others, but there seemed no enthusiasm to adjourn to the hall and hear President Robinson go over his old stories about the Floral Association, even though he had found a new title beginning "the Vicissitudes". Finally some very sane person suggested that Mr. Ed. Howard of Los Angeles and late of all the odd places in South America and Cuba be requested to move up half an hour on the program. He expressed his willingness and the company moved. When everybody was seated, a perfectly good electrician was missing, and the President seized the opportunity and told the multitude what a marvellous work the Floral Association was doing. Before he could get to the vicissitudes the "stray" returned and amid relieved cheers the lights went out.

Mr. Howard traveled for many years in search of rare and beautiful specimens of palms, securing a large number that are now in Los Angeles regretting they did not come to San Diego. The pictures he showed were from his own photos taken in out of the way places in Mexico and Cuba and widened the palm vision of those who have had it filled with just *Phoenix Canariensis* and *Cocos Plumosa*. There was a picture of the latter that needed the explanation "as it should be" for identification (for it did not look a bit like a giant's feather duster). Subsequently the traveller said that there were some four thousand kinds of palms and he knew intimately, that is in their homes, some three hundred. There were palms one hundred and fifty feet

high, the Royal, others that had a swelling in the waist suggestive of dropsy or a hidden drink, some that had become discontented with one trunk and started another, sometimes but very rarely two or three, and a love of a *Phoenix Roebelinii* ten feet high or more. These palms were shown in their native environs, being dug for boxing, and boxed for shipping. All through the series appeared Mr. Howard in various stages of emaciation from fevers of all colors and kinds. This is interpolated lest any reader should think of starting off after breakfast just to get a few of these palms, for they grow where the climate is wasting and the insect active. It will be difficult for me hereafter to meet Mr. Howard without visualising him astride of the bulging belly of one of those dropsical palms while his native helpers below instructed him how to use his toes.

There were other things beside palms. Quaint native villages with thatched huts, pleasant rivers, curious trees that threw out flying buttresses to their trunks, and most artistic sunset effects, and it was a rare treat indeed to follow the speaker as he retraced his steps through these untrousted sections of our Western Hemisphere.

As usual the Floral Association met with ready response to all appeals for assistance. The hostess at the Southern Counties Building and those in charge were most courteous and the Ladies of the Women's Board kept open house in their quarters in the California Building. Those on the program have been mentioned if not thanked half adequately and Superintendent Morley of Balboa Park made one of those diversified displays for which he is becoming, or become rather, famous. This is treated of elsewhere as are the other features of the exhibit.

I have been asked if I were disappointed at the light attendance, and also heard a lot of "Too bards," etc., but I positively refuse to have any sensation but pleasure when it rains here and I am sure the Association is to be congratulated as much on a splendid program well carried out as those who did not attend are to be commiserated on missing a good thing.

Plant Specimens.

Pupils from several of the grammar schools exhibited branches of Acacias showing their flower buds and some their seeds. The following twenty-four varieties were carefully and neatly labeled and all had been gathered within the city. Hardly a catalogue in the state lists as many acacias.

Acacia: *Obtusa*, *Pruinosa*, *Cyanifolia*, *Polydalyriaefolia*, *Mollissima*, *Arnata*, *Decurrens*, *Lophantha*, *Verticillata*, *Dealbata*, *Baileyan*, *Florabunda*, *Melonoxylon*, *Latifolia*, *Saligna*, *Cultriformis*, *Pycnantha*, *Eburnea*, *Riciana*,

Cyclops, *Siculariformis*, *Elata*, *Binervata*, *Rosellifera*.

A plant in a 5-inch pot was exhibited by Miss Sessions of *Acacia Cuerna de Vaca*, more interesting than beautiful, and native of Mexico. Its peculiarity, as its Spanish name indicates, is the pairs of huge and stiff horns that resemble plainly a set of cow's horns. Mature plants bear these thorns or horns each three inches and more long.

Miss K. O. Sessions made a small display of cut material and plants from Soledad Terrace and her nursery on West Lewis St. The quality of specimens was excellent and all neatly labeled.

Of cut material there was: *Cotoneaster frigida* with Red Berries; *Cotoneasters angustifolia* with Yellow Berries; *Cotoneaster microphylla* with light Red Berries; *Erica melanthera* in full bloom and beautiful sprays. This plant cannot be too highly praised nor too generously planted.

Cuphea jorullensis, a new herbaceous plant, very showy and interesting; *Asparagus elongatus*, *Asparagus decurrens* a charming hanging basket plant for the winter.

Genista monosperma the Bridal Veil genista.

Bignonia venusta, always very gorgeous and not planted enough, as it is one of the best of the showy winter blooming vines.

In potted plants there were a few large and well grown specimens of the various fancy *nephrolepis*, or sword ferns, but of especial interest and merit was the collection of fifteen varieties of seedling ferns in thumb pots, all sturdy and vigorous and well set up.

Miss Sessions has been making a specialty of growing ferns from spores this past year of which this was a sample.

The varieties were as follows: *Adiantum cuneatum*, *Woodwardia radicans*, *Asplenium patens*, *Cyrtomium falcatum* or Holly fern, *Pteris cretica*, *Pteris longifolia*, *Pteris lineata alba*, *Pteris tremula*, *Nephrolepis tuberosa*, *Blechnum occidentalis*, *Sitalobium cicutarium*, a Honolulu fern, *Alsophylla Australis* and *Litsbrochia Platiphylla*, a rare fern.

The excursion about the grounds and horticultural building in the forenoon was composed of a very interested company and nearly all were visitors to our city and eager to learn of the plants so new to them.

In the glass house the collection of *Philodendrons*, the *Vitis Utilans*, *Asparagus mirabilis* and *elongatus*. The giant staghorn fern the three varieties of *Pandanus*, *utilis*, *Vetchii*, and *Sandersoni*.

The Crotons and large ferns of *Alsophilla Australis* and the small growing palms, *Cocos Weddelliana*, *Areca lutesceus*, *Phoenix Robelinii*, and in the lath house the bamboos *Aralia* and *Dracena*s were noted and their habits discussed.

The Guatemala Syringa, the orange and the Red Berry Hawthorne, the Berberis elegansissima about the gardens of the Southern California Building were especially commented upon.

In the afternoon a very much larger company started out full of enthusiasm and many of the party were the same as in the forenoon, quite equal they felt for the second tramp and joy of it all. The company gathered as it travelled and many interesting questions were asked, and all showed a keen interest in the trip.

The route was along the path to the north of the Horticultural Building, passing the Sterculia and flame trees of Australia and *tristania conferta*, observing the shrubs of *nandina domestica*, *streptosolen jamesonii*, *cantua buxifolia* from the Peruvian Andes, the *Rapheolepis ovata*, that excellent low growing shrub, without any faults, the *ericas melanthera* and Mediterranean, heathers from Africa, the famous *Cryptomeria Elegans* of Japan that does not thrive in this climate. Of trees, the handsome *Montezuma Cypress*, *Deodar Cedars*, the various acacias: *Baileyana*, *florabunda*, *latifolia*, *armata* and *verticillata*. The *Cassia tomentosum* and *artemesioides* in full bloom of yellow, the excellent hedge of *Atroplex Brewerii*, our native seashore plant. The perfect hedge and charming planting effect of the pathway leading into the west corridor of the Sacramento Building; *Eugenia myrtifolia* with sword ferns and *sprengeri* at base. Thence the journey led along the Prado to the South end of the Indian Arts Building to the head of the canon of the Palms. Here the strong contrast between *Muhlenbeckia Complexa* the wire vine and *M. Viridescens*, the tape plant, were noted. The Dragon tree and agaves and New Zealand flax combined with the palms in variety. The yellow berried *Duranta* and *Pittosporum Rhombifolia*. The path leading to the New Mexico Building was bordered on the right with the strong growing vine, *Tecoma Mackenii* from South Africa full of pink flowers during the summer, while its mate, the Queen of Sheba, equally as fine a vine, is the winter bloomer.

Veronicas and Dasyliirions and groups of shrubbery were commented on. The party rested in the audience room of the New Mexico Building for an excellent twenty minute talk by Mr. Dudley on Forestry and what the Government is trying to do and doing. Fine lantern slides illustrative of the work and subject were rapidly thrown upon the screen. Later, on the second floor of the same building was explained how the foresters locate fires, how the rains wash away the soil from denuded lands and the importance and value of the reforesting and regrassing the lands.

Again the excursion took up the inspection of plants along the West side of the San Joaquin Building. The Coast Cherry or

Prunus integrifolia, *Pittosporum eugenoides*, the attractive white potato vine, *Solanum Jasminoides*, the *Melaluca alba* and *leptospermum laevigata*. The *Bougainvillea Glabra* variety *Braziliensis* about the plaza; *Hakea suaveoleus* and *pugioformis* and *encycloptoides*. The charming and universally admired *grevillea thelemaniana*, with its feather-like leaves and coral red blooms. The *Bougainvillea latifolia* with brick colored flowers, Italian cypress, Arizona cypress, poinsettia, coprosma, water lilies, Australian bluebells, (solly *hetrophylla*) *Eucalyptus polyanthema* and the fine blackwood acacias led us on to the display of cut flowers and shrubs, etc., in the court and corridors of the Southern California Building.

Ornamental Shrubs for Southern California.

Prepared by R. T. Stevens

Deciduous Shrubs—(Cool, Shady Exposures)
Berberis thunbergii, Thunberg's Barberry, 3'.

Caesalpinia gilliesii, Bird-of-Paradise, 6'.
Cydonia japonica, Japanese Quince, 6'.
Diervilla (Weigela), especially *Van Houttei* and *Eva Rathke*, 6'.

Elaeagnus unbellata, Oleaster, 10'.
Erythrina cristi-galli, Coral Tree, 5'.
Euonymus europaeus, Spindle Tree, 8'.
Lagerstroemia indica, Crape Myrtle, 15'.
Punica granatum nana, Dwarf fl. Pomegranate, 6'.

Spiraea cantoniensis, Bridal Wreath, 6'.
Tamarix hispida aestivalis—late flowering, 8'.
Tamarix paviflora—early flowering, 8'.

Evergreen Shrubs—Foliage Only
Azara microphylla (half shade), 10', *Hakea elliptica*, 8'.

**Aberia caffra*, 10', *Hakea saligna*, 8'.
Coprosma baueri (best in half-shade), 6', *Hakea suaveolens*, 10'.

Coprosma baueri variegata (best in half-shade), 2'-5'.
Coprosma robusta, 6'.

Elaeagnus pungens aurea, 6'.
Ligustrum coriaceum, 3'.

Ligustrum sinense, Chinese Privet, 6'.
Michelia fuscata (half-shade), 5'.

Maytenus boaria (half-shade), 10'.
Nandina domestica, Sacred Bamboo, 6'.
Olea fragrans (half-shade), 8'.

Prunus lusitanica, Portugal Laurel, 8'.
Prunus laurocerasus, (half-shade), 10'.
Pittosporum tobira variegata, 6'.

Pittosporum erioloma, 8'.
Pittosporum phylliraeanoides, 10'-15'.
Pittosporum ralphii, 10'.

Rhus ovata—Sugar Bush, 6'.
**Strobilanthes dyerianus*, (moist soil), 6'.
Viburnum sandankwa, 8'.

White Flowers

Choisya ternata, Mexican Orange, 5'.
Cistus laedeniferous maculatus, Rock Rose, 5'.
 **Carissa grandiflora*, Natal Plum, 4'.
Cotoneaster pannosa, 8'.
Cotoneaster franchetii, 6'.
Cotoneaster horizontalis, 2'.
Cotoneaster microphylla, 2'.
Cornus capitata, Evergreen Dogwood, 8'.
Diosma ericoides, Breath of Heaven, 3'.
Duranta plumieri alba, 6'.
 **Dombeya natalensis*, 10'.
 **Eugenia myrtifolia*, Australian Bush Cherry, 15'.
 **Eugenia uniflora*, 6'.
Escallonia montevidensis, 8'.
Genista monosperma, White Broom, 6'.
 **Hibiscus heterophyllus*, 6'.
Myrtus communis and varieties, Common Myrtle, 5'.
Myrtus lume (*Eugenia apiculata*), 6'.
Myrtus ugni (*Eugenia ugni*), 3'.
Photinia serrulata, 10'.
Pittosporum rhombifolium, 15'.
Pittosporum viridis (or), 8'.
Pittosporum undulatum, 10'.
Philadelphus guatamalense, Evergreen Mock Orange, 3'.
Pyracantha coccinea, Evergreen Thorn, 8'.
Pyracantha crenulata, Evergreen Thorn, 6'.
Pyracantha angustifolia, 5'.
Rhodorrhiza florida, 5'.
 **Rapiolepis indica*, 5'.
Rapiolepis japonica, 4'.
 **Swainsona albiflora*, 3'.
 **Trachelospermum jasminoides*, 3'.
Veronica elliptica, 2'.
Veronica traversii, 1'.
Veronica buxifolia, 1'.

Red Flowers

Fuchsia magellanica riccartoni, 3'.
Feijoa sellowiana, 4'.
 **Fuchsia fulgens* (best in half-shade), 3'.
 **Fuchsia arboreascens* (best in half-shade), 5'.
 **Grevillea thelemanniana*, 3'.
Hakea laurina, 8'.
 **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, 8'.
Leptospermum bullatum, 5'.
Leptospermum nichollii, 6'.
Melaleuca hypericifolia, 6'.
Melaleuca wilsonii, 6'.
Metrosideros robusta, 8'.
Metrosideros lucida, 6'.
 **Salvia sessei*, Tree Salvia, 5'.
 **Schotia brachypetala*, 8'.
 **Sphaeralcea umbellata*, 8'.
Tecoma capensis, 8'.
Veronica imperialis (does well in half-shade), 3'.

Yellow Flowers

Berberis darwinii, Darwin's Barberry, 3'.
Cassia artemisisides, 3'.
Cytisus scoparius andreanus, Crimson Scotch Broom, 3'.

Hypericum calycinum, St. John's Wort, 1'.
Jasminum humile, Italian Yellow Jasmine, 5'.

Jasminum primulinum, 3'.
Oleander—White or yellow—10'.
Parkinsonia aculeata, 8'.
 **Tecoma smithii*, 6'.
 **Thevetia nerifolia*, 6'.

BLUE FLOWERS

Asystasia bella (shade) (*Mackaya*), 2'.
Duranta plumiori, 6'.
Echium fastuosum, 3'.
Hardenbergia monophylla, 3'.
Melaleuca decussata, 3'.
 **Pleoroma splendens* (moist soil), 4'.
Statice fruticans, 1'.
Sollya heterophylla, Australian Bluebell (in shade), 1'.
Veronica decussata, 2'.

Pink Flowers

Abelia grandiflora (best in half-shade), 5'.
 **Acokanthera spectabilis*, 3'.
 **Cantua buxifolia*, Magic Tree, 6'.
 **Clerodendron fallax*, (half-shade), 3'.
 **Clerodendron fragrans*, (half-shade), 3'.
Cotoneaster franchetii, 6'.
 **Dombeya spectabilis*, 8'.
Erica melanthera (objects to alkaline soil), 3'.
 **Erica mediterranea* (objects to alkaline soil), 2'.
Erica persolutea (objects to alkaline soil), 2'.
Erica codonoides veitchii (objects to alkaline soil), 3'.
 **Fuchsia corymbiflora* (best in half-shade), 3'.
 **Iochroma fuchsioides*, 8'.
 **Jacobina carnea* (*Justicia*), 3'.
 **Jacobina pauciflora*, 3'.
Leptospermum chapmanii, 5'.
Pimelea ferruginea, 3'.
 **Rondeletia cordata*, 5'.
Veronica carnea, 2'.

Orange Flowers

**Cuphea micropetala*, 1'.
 **Lantana*—dwarf hybrids, 2'.
Libonia floribunda, 2'.
 **Streptosolen jamesonii*, 3'.
 NOTE: Shrubs marked with (*) are subject to injury by 10-12 degrees of frost.
 Figures after name indicate height of growth.

Berried Shrubs

Berberis darwinii.
Berberis thunbergii.
Cotoneaster franchetii.
Cotoneaster horizontalis.
Cotoneaster microphylla.
Cotoneaster pannosa.
Cornus capitata.
Duranta plumieri.
Elaeagnus umbellata.
Eugenia myrtifolia.
Euonymus europaeus.
Myrtus Luma.

Myrtus ugni.
Nandina domestica.
Pittosporum rhombifolium.
Pyracantha coccinea.
Pyracantha crenulata.
Pyracantha angustifolia.

Balboa Park Display

Balboa Park was represented by a large display of sprays of seasonable trees and shrubs covering a table nearly twenty feet square, the specimens having all been cut from trees or shrubs growing in our 1400 acre city park.

There was a collection of berry-bearing shrubs of many kinds, one of which was contoneaster frigida, long, slender, willowy sprays with small clusters of bright red berries distributed along the entire length. The shrubs from which these were cut in the west section of the park, have their branches actually lying upon the ground under the weight of the berries, and present a fine show. Coutoneaster angustifolia, with a longer leaf, and somewhat similar to frigida, together with microphylla, the tiny prostrate dwarf type, were also among those presented.

There was a particularly gorgeous spray of crataegus lalandi, the orange berried hawthorn, and several good specimens cut from crataegus pyrantha, the scarlet berried one.

Sprays of Duranta plumieri showed both its dainty blue flowers and its golden yellow berries, the latter entirely justifying the common name of golden Dewdrop.

A less known pepper tree schinus terebinthifolius was represented by clusters of red berries, quite similar to those borne by its commoner relative, although the leaf is quite distinct, being both broader and blunter in shape.

There was quite a sprinkling of pittosporums in berry; the better known *P. undulatum* and *rhombifolium* both conspicuous by reason of their bright yellow fruit, but somewhat different as to leaf. A comparatively rare and very interesting species was seen in *P. phyllraeoides*, a willow-leaved drooping species, not so showy in berry, but a very graceful shrub. Another rare species shown was *P. viridiflorum*, the "green-flowered" pittosporum, somewhat suggesting both to birra and undulatum in leaf habit.

Among the shrubs bearing larger fruits were prunus carolinensis with its purplish fruit, and the very curious arbutus unedo, the "Strawberry Tree", whose edible fruits are identical in appearance with those borne on the vines. This tree and the ordinary strawberry are not in any way related.

The liliputian of fruits was that borne on the branches of muehlenbeckia platyclados, the tape plant. When these have attained

their full maturity they are about an eighth of an inch in diameter.

Two pines were represented by cone-bearing branches, viz. *pinus halapensis* and the justly famous *pinus torreyana*, known wherever pines are known.

In addition to the "berry display", there was a wealth of sprays from trees and shrubs now in bloom. A large portion of the center of the table was filled with poinsettias, while a pleasing contrast was formed by the golden yellow of acacia podalyriaefolia. This species deserves special mention as it is the earliest of all in coming into bloom, has the glaucous foliage, and large clusters of clear yellow bloom which are so greatly admired in acacia baileyana. The habit of growth is also similar to that of *A. Baileyana*.

Sprays of two cassias were interesting as showing the decided difference between the species. *C. tomentosa*, with dark green, broadly pinnate leaves is the better known of the two, and is grown in large quantities in Balboa Park. *C. artemesioides* is of less robust habit of growth, and has, as its specific name indicates, glaucous, needle-like foliage very similar to the wild artemesia or sage of our canyonsides.

Two Heaths were shown, viz., *erica mediterranea*, and *E. melanthera*, the latter by far the more effective of the two, with its immense spikes of pale lavender flowers borne in the greatest profusion.

There were hakeas in four species, *H. laurina*, or *eucalyptoides* which is called sea urchin on the riviera, by reason of its curious globular, crimson and yellow flowers. The specific name *eucalyptoides* is rather more descriptive than is *laurina*, the former having reference to the eucalyptus-like leaf. This was the only one of the four which was in bloom. *H. suaveolens* and *H. pugioniformis* are both needle-leaved types and are very similar. *H. pectinata* was the fourth species shown.

Sprays of iochroma tubulosa attracted considerable attention. This shrub, a South American product, bears clusters of sometimes as many as twenty flowers, tubular in shape, and purple in color, and is very showy when in full bloom.

Of course, no collection of flowering shrubs cultivated in Southern California would be complete without, so there were several colors of the common hibiscus, represented, including the variety peachblow, which is all that its name promises. There was also a specimen of hibiscus mutabilis, the "changeable" hibiscus so called because of the fact that while the flowers ordinarily open white or pink, by night their color has been transformed into a dark red.

This species is not so easily recognized as hibiscus, but bears in a more marked degree

(Concluded on Page 10)

A San Diego Orchid Collection

By RUTH INGERSOLL ROBINSON

AS dainty a bit of gardening as one could wish to see is to be found at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Schlingman on Second, near Spruce Street. "Back yards" are frequently glorified by attractive planting in California, and no more pleasing pattern or working design need be desired than that employed by Mrs. Schlingman.

The ground space is not large, a grass plot on which stands a hickory table and chairs suggesting an out-of-door dining room; to the east a lath house, and a Cecil Brunner covered fence; to the north a small propagating nursery; while the garage and house occupy the southern and western exposures of the lot.

The collection of orchid plants contained in the lath house is quite distinctive. It is most gratifying to note the thrifty, luxuriant growth of these plants. Mrs. Schlingman reports that they have blossomed profusely, and will be in flower again during January. Twenty varieties are represented in this collection, and as many of these are duplicated there are forty plants in all. The flowers include the delicate lavender ones so often seen, as well as the more unusual species. The orchids are growing in individual pots placed on a shelf just under the roof in the southeastern corner of the lath house. They are covered with glass, and sliding panes of glass are in front of the shelf so that the plants may be entirely protected from the chill of the outer air. Basins of water are kept among the orchids and when the glass doors are closed a damp, "steamy" atmosphere is achieved and in this the eccentric orchid thrives.

Two pools are edged with lichen-covered rocks and overgrown with dainty pink and yellow water lilies, and pale blue water-hyacinths. Gold fish play in these clear pools, and slender grasses add to the tropical charm. In the center of one of the pools a tree fern is growing, tall and graceful, giving promise of being as fine as the members of his family living in the lath house at the exposition.

In Mrs. Schlingman's lath house there are some of the finer begonias and ferns, but it is refreshing to find that other plants, that seek the shade and shelter, such as hyacinth, tulips, narcissi, jonquils and cyclamen, are given the major portion of the space. Of course at present these bulbs are hidden in the damp soil, but in the winter and early spring the blossoms will be a delight. The cyclamen are in bloom now and add color to

the ferns among which they grow. A brilliant salvia lends just the necessary glow to one corner that is deep in green foliage; and dainty vari-colored sultanas nod over the "slab-wood" rims of the garden boxes.

Among the hundreds of ferns two specimens which prove particularly attractive are the five-fingered; and a large-leaved, lacey fern brought from Mill Valley; these call for "honorable mention."

Mr. Schlingman, being partial to cacti plants, has some very rare ones brought with much difficulty from their native deserts. These are growing in a warm, sunny part of the lath house, and their blossoms have been so gorgeous that they have compensated for all the trouble of transplanting.

Notice being taken of several odd looking palms growing in Japanese tubs, it was discovered that they were indeed unusual. These palms are natives of Japan and grow so slowly that now having attained seventy summers they are about four feet high! The leaves grow at the top of thin, brownish stalks and are fan shaped. Mrs. Schlingman has had these palms twenty-four years and she says that on the plants there are "several generations of leaves", and that even the oldest are still "hale and hearty."

The Lath House



VERY FALL there is a tendency to stop work in the lathhouse and wait for the rain, and in consequence many things suffer. No rain so far this season gave potted things or hanging baskets even an ordinary wetting, such as was supplied through the hose every day in summer, and yet, the wind and the sun have been peculiarly drying. Many things are not quite happy till these cool nights arrive. The holly ferns, scolopendriums and the nephrolepis and pteris tremula will do some of their best growing now if supplied with moisture. This is cineraria weather and they should be growing fast if the slugs can be kept from them. Many begonias too are growing strongly and blooming still and flowers are worth while just now.

It has before been suggested that variety of lilies should be tried in the lath house and the writer is taking his own prescription, having secured eighteen different kinds, only a few bulbs of each. According to description these run from white to deep red and grow from two to ten feet, with a blooming season from May to August. There is also a bed of

some hundred tiger lilies raised to blooming size from bulblets on the place.

Mr. Ed Howard visited this lath house and he thinks very many of the more delicate and beautiful palms might be grown under lath. He has bright hopes for Phoenix Roebelinii, if it be well fed, and later on he may suggest certain experiments.

The matter of fertilizing in lath houses is one calling for thought and care. It should involve a building up of the soil to the condition of the deep woods floor. Humus is perhaps more necessary than actual plant food for liquid fertilizer can be applied readily and frequently. Whatever the mixture it must be fine so as to make easy application around ferns and delicate things and it must not have any burn in it. With these provisos in mind, it would seem best to top dress with a mixture of one part cow manure to three parts leaf mold, and if the original soil be stiff, one part of coarse sand might well take

the place of that amount of leaf mold. The Pacific Garden had an excellent article on leaf mold recently in which the common fallacies about it were discussed. To make leaf mold that is of any value a wet decay of vegetable matter is necessary and small leaves and twigs do not make it; they are the unconverted raw material. The stuff found sparingly under our brush near town is not leaf mold and the writer has hauled his a sack at a time from Descanso as the nearest point where the real stuff can be had. It is not said that good leaf mold cannot be had nearer than Descanso, only that the writer has not found it. With the auto trucks hauling for thirty-five cents per hundred pounds it would seem that the nursery folks could keep it on hand for retail at a reasonable figure. It does not sell at the price of sand or crushed rock in any country. A Northern firm quotes it at \$1.15 for a fifty pound sack, specifying oak leaves and wild lilac a combination we have in quantity.

The December Garden

Miss Mary Matthews

DON'T wait longer to buy and put in those bulbs that you want for Spring bloom. From this time on, they will begin to lose vitality if kept out of the ground. Prepare your ground for planting trees and shrubs by digging deeply and manuring well. Trees, shrubs and numerous vines can be planted this month. Make your list and send it in early to your nurseryman, for, if received before the rush season, you will probably get better stock and prompter service. Don't neglect the old reliables when ordering. We are so prone to seek novelties that often some of the best and well tried things are neglected. Still there is a fascination about experimenting with new things and of course our gardens would lack variety and interest if we all grew just the old time favorites. It is only by experiment that we progress. Speaking of novelties, I read the other day, an article by a botanist rambling through New Zealand, in which he speaks of numerous *coprosmas* nearly all differing in their leaves, one that had brilliant red berries, and another only about two feet high in growth. What a charming little hedge this would make. But for real information along this line read "A wanderer in China", by Wilson.

Take out all summer blooming annuals that are past their prime and prepare the ground for replanting. If you want the space where chrysanthemums grew, you can lift and heel

them in in some out of the way spot, marking each clump carefully for next season's division. Transplant all seedlings that you have in boxes that are out of the seed leaf. I have always thought this a good month to divide the beardless Iris, though some wait till February. They are all water loving, semi-aquatic you might say, *Gigantea Orientalis*, *Monerii* and hybrid of these are all good, easily grown and increase rapidly. Put in another of *Gladiolus*, giving rich soil and plenty of water.

If you are going to start that lily garden, this is the month to plant quite a number of them. All the *speciosums* do well put in at this time. Our Exposition grounds should have been a good monthly calendar for us. Few of us have failed to visit them at least once a month. Some of us every few days, and there we have opportunity to see about everything that can be grown in this section, in the open and with protection. We have seen just what location they needed, what protection from winds and how irrigated, time of bloom and fruit, so that this coming year, our gardens ought to be more beautiful, giving more joy and pleasure, and that is the use of a garden, chiefly. In the words of an old writer, "And who can deny that the principal end of an orchard is the honest delight of one wearied with work of this lawful calling. What was Paradise but a garden and orchard of trees and herbs, full of pleasure and nothing there but delight."

The Rose



ONLY a day ago some one asked, "Cannot somebody else write those rose articles?" It was admitted they could and ought to, for the same thing has to be said over and over again and if new people keep saying it, it does not lose emphasis as it is apt to do with the same old hack driving the pen. That somebody else has not appeared this month, so the old original once more proceeds to put a line under the necessity of starting right with roses.

Buy good stock, two years old and grown as near home as first-class stuff can be had. The logic of this is that this two-year-old stock has been grown by one who knew how to produce the best possible bush for planting at this time and is full of energy to bloom the next spring. It should be grown as near home as possible so that the change in environment will be the least shock. Small potted roses are never cheap; they simply cost less to start with but are worth very much less at blooming time and not one out of twenty buyers knows enough or will exercise sufficient self restraint in nipping off buds to grow them ever to the standard of first class stock. A rose bush cannot grow into good stock and mature every bud on the way.

A rose wants room under the ground as well as above, and this calls for a big hole in planting. Before you dig a hole just spread out the roots of a good two-year-old bush from the nursery, distributing them round and out as they should grow, and you will see that they cover a good deal of space. Dig that hole wider and deeper than you think you need. If your soil is the common kind, very shallow, put some of the top under the bush, and make the floor a trifle higher in the centre than on the sides. This will turn the ends of the roots down and start them the way they should go. Space the roots also and plant about one inch deeper than before, the stock will show you this line. Get the good soil in the hole first, for it is least important what you have on top, but don't put fertiliser in the hole. If you must use any when the bush cannot utilize it make a mulch of it. Firm the ground thoroughly, seeing that the soil gets in between the roots.

Dormant stock is away the best and should be planted as soon as possible to insure good root growth before the tops begin to grow.

Roses dislike too much shade, wind or drafts, so choose a location for them with these debarred.

For new comers who are seeking a list for planting, General McArthur is our best red;

American Beauty is a beast with us and should not be tried; Frau Karl Druschki and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria give satisfaction in whites. Our yellows should be qualified as "near." They are Franz Deegen, Sunset, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, Safrano. In Pinks, the old standby Maman Cochet, Caroline Testout, Clara Watson, Madame Leon Paine and Abel Chatenay. Several good things in orange and apricot shades among which Joseph Hill is first, then Lyon, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Waddell. The petite Madame Cecile Bruner is a riot of joy; the Cherokees are almost weeds, and our nursery folks are passing honest and will tell you what not to try if you have imported predilections.

A man came along the other day who really knew something about pruning and proceeded to give the writer a lesson. The instructor came from out of town or he might have hesitated to disturb so much of preconceived notion, or rather to place a local authority on the dunce's stool. Among much that has appeared in these pages, two or three points worthy of mention were brought up. One that all cuts should be made on any growth, whether rose or something else, not to exceed an eighth of an inch above a bud, as this bud in pushing will grow a callous very quickly right over the scar and prevent possible decay. When a bush is overbalanced in growth, slip in a bud to restore the equilibrium. It is better to try and build up a bush from one vigorous shoot than ten feeble ones. The little branches that have borne flowers the year before are a delusion and a snare.

It is better to delay pruning for a few weeks yet. Our nearest dormant season is ahead and pruning might start growth which is not desirable.

Loosen the ground round your roses and put some manure on the top, break it up well so the rains can go through it.

If you want to make cuttings, now is a good time. Take well matured wood of last season's growth, cut it into six-inch pieces and bury four inches in the ground where they can stay a year without being disturbed, preferably in partial shade and convenient to irrigation.

The Garden Beautiful in California

Mr. Ernest Braunton has sent a copy of his recently published book, "The Garden Beautiful in California". This is the work of a recognized expert who knows the troubles and tribulations as well as the joys of gardening in Southern California from actual experience.

List of Garden Books

The accompanying bibliographies are extracts from a list compiled and published by the San Diego County Library. As the books in this library are not available to persons residing within the corporate limits of the city of San Diego, the list is submitted only for what value it may have as containing suggestions as to the latest and best books published on these subjects. Many of these books can no doubt be obtained at the City Library, or bought as desired. G. R. G.

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Adams, H. S. Flower gardening. 1913.
 Doubleday, Mrs. Nellie B. (De Graff). American flower garden. 1913.
 Ely, Helena R. A woman's hardy garden. 1903.
 Frothingham, Jessie P. Success in gardening. 1913.
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 Meier, W. H. D. School and home gardens. 1912.
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 Wickson, E. J. California garden flowers. 1915.
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 Saint Maur, Mrs. Kate (Vandenhoff). Making home profitable. 1912.
 Scott, T. In praise of gardens. 1910.
 Tabor, Grace. The garden primer. 1911.
 Same. Old-fashioned gardening. 1913.
 Same. Suburban gardens. 1912.
 Tricker, W. Making a water garden. 1913.
 Ver Beck, Mrs. Hanna (Rion). Let's make a flower garden. 1912.
 Verrill, A. H. Harper's book for young gardeners. 1914.

Wright, W. P. An illustrated encyclopedia of gardening. 1911.

Same. The new gardening. 1913.

PLANT BREEDING

Bailey, L. H. Plant breeding. 1906.
 Coulter, J. M. Fundamentals of plant breeding. 1914.
 Duggar, B. M. Plant physiology. 1911.
 Harwood, W. S. New creations in plant life. 1907.
 Jordan, D. S. The scientific aspects of Luther Burbank's work. 1909.
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 Bailey, Liberty H. Encyclopedia of American horticulture. 4 vol. 1902.
 Same. Farm and garden rule book. 1911.
 Same. Nursery book. 1912.
 Du Cane, Florence. The flowers and gardens of Japan. 1908.
 Duncan, Frances. Mary's garden and how it grew. 1904.
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 McLaren, J. Gardening in California. 1914.
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 Bennet, I. D. Vegetable garden. 1915.
 Bolt, J. W. Back yard farmer. 1914.
 Cable, G. W. Amateur gardening. 1914.

Continued on Page 15

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The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California
Secretary's Office, 727 E St., San Diego, Cal.

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$10.00	Half Page	\$5.00
Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50
Advertising Copy should be in by the 25th of each Month			

Elite Printing Co. 727 E St., San Diego

JANUARY MEETING

The January Meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, the 18th, at the Frank Salmons residence, 2440 C Street. The subjects for discussion are, (a) "Growing plants from seed." (b) "Pruning."

FEBRUARY MEETING

The February meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blochman, First and Thorn Sts., on Tuesday evening, the 15th. Subjects, (a) "Roses—how to plant and prune. (b) "Lawns."

November Meeting

The November* meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Younkin, on Kansas St., near University. The subject of "bulbs" was continued from the meeting before and considerable time taken to planning for the Floral Day at the Exposition, which has since been held. Mrs. Younkin has a very pretty little cottage home, with a fine rose garden and many other interesting and well-kept plants. Though perhaps our oldest member in point of years, she is one of the most faithful and deeply interested in all plant subjects.

Another feature of the November meeting was a talk by Miss Ransom, of New York City, who told of the drawings on the Egyptian ruins, of which she has made a study, particularly of the plants and flowers there portrayed. Some drawings of plants were made in the first and second dynasties, probably three of four thousand years before

Christ. An edible fig was represented 2000 B. C., and a pomegranate 1500 B. C. Her talk was most interesting.

One who rides about the city, away from the much-traveled streets, is constantly running upon little beauty spots, showing the outcropping of the artistic temperament and the love of nature. Many winding canyons hide pretty little bungalow or cottage homes, with terraces and contour paths, flower beds, summer houses, arbors, lath-houses, cobble-stone walls, and all manner of ingenious inventions make pleasing combinations. If every citizen would take the trouble to SEE San Diego they would have a better realization of the great improvement steadily going on, and of the important part flowers, trees and plants are playing in it.

The Health Department of the City is doing good work in the down-town districts in forcing the owners of real estate to clean up their premises. Many old tumble-down shacks have been removed and rubbish carted away which had reposed peacefully for years. It is a good long step in the right direction. Beauty and cleanliness are great assets to any city, and particularly to San Diego, which seems destined to be America's playground. The Board of Health should have the hearty co-operation of every good citizen. Let's make this the cleanest city in America.

The poinsettia blooms are glorious again this year, being of great size and many of them reaching the second-story windows of the dwellings. Back East they have them in pots in the hot-houses, while out here there are actually masses of them growing to wonderful perfection out of doors. After blooming the shrubs are cut back and new plants are propagated from cuttings.

New Wildflower Book

There is to hand a new edition of Theodore Payne's California Wildflowers, which contains descriptions of several varieties not hitherto included.

If the book were not worthy of commendation for itself, and it certainly is, the work that Mr. Payne has done to popularize among us our own flowers, would entitle it to consideration. In the years to come when the graves of scattered subdivisions rebecome wild flower gardens, and every Park in the States has its wild flower patch, or acreage rather, the thousands who revel in the riot of color will rise up and bless the name of Payne who gathered seed while the mule and scraper destroyed.

The little book contains sixteen excellent illustrations from photographs and understandable descriptions of upwards of a hundred species. It sells for fifteen cents and can be had of the author.

The Vegetable Garden

By WALTER BIRCH

Now that we have had such a timely rain be sure and take full advantage of it to get your ground in first-class condition. There are probably many corners that you have not touched and many plants, trees and shrubs that you have more or less neglected, because the ground was hard and you did not have the time or inclination to irrigate in order to give them a thorough cultivation. You will find now that it is a positive pleasure to get to work on these neglected places with hoe, rake and spade, and give them a thorough going over.

In the vegetable garden dig in well-rotted manure and put in a fresh supply of practically all the things you have already planted. Lettuce and radishes are two favorites that are nearly always in season, and are so much nicer when you have a succession of crop coming on each month. Prickly spinach and parsnips are also very much in season now for sowing, and you can never have too many peas. American Wonder is the best dwarf pea and about the quickest of the lot. The Senator is a new pea, medium height, good size pods, somewhat similar to the Stratagem, but a heavier cropper and longer bearer, and comes in about two weeks earlier. Be sure to try some of these. If you have good high warm ground you can try your luck with a few Canadian Wonder and Broad Windsor beans. The latter you are sure to get a crop from, the vines are so sturdy and hardy and the pods are so thick and withstand the frost so well. The Canadian Wonder are hardier than the average bean and there is a fair chance of getting a crop from them under ordinary weather conditions. Get your cabbage and cauliflower plant's out now, also your asparagus plants and rhubarb roots. Both of these are fond of manure and do best in rich deep soil. Get

your asparagus roots two or three years old and plant in rows three feet apart and about two feet apart in the row. You can raise other quick growing vegetables between the rows and keep both these and your asparagus going nicely with the same amount of work that it would take for your asparagus alone. Conover's Colossal and Palmetto are both good varieties to plant.

If you have not already set out your strawberry bed, do so now and get a nice return of berries in the spring. Prune your deciduous fruit trees, apples, peaches, plums, etc., during the latter part of this month and January, and spray your peach trees with lime and sulphur solution to prevent blight and other ills. If you are going to plant any deciduous fruit trees put them in early, not later than January, also your berries, etc. For succession of blooms put in another planting of Narcissus, Hyacinths and Gladiolus bulbs.

GARDEN BOOKS

Continued from Page 13

TREES

Boulger, G. S. *Familiar trees*. 1907.
Britton, N. L. *North American trees*. 1908.
Chase, J. S. *Cone bearing trees of the California mountains*. 1911.
Hall, H. M. *Studies in ornamental trees and shrubs*. 1910.
Hough, R. B. *Handbook of the trees of the northern states and Canada each of the Rocky mountains*. 1907.
Jepson, W. L. *Silva of California*. 1910.
Same. *Trees of California*. 1909.
Rogers, Julia E. *Trees that every child should know*. 1909.
Smith, C. E. *Trees shown to the children*. 1910.

California Wild Flower Seeds

WHY NOT sow that vacant lot or waste piece of ground with California Wild Flower seeds? Put them in early and get the benefit of the rains. They grow quickly and will convert that waste spot into a marvel of beauty for many months. I make a specialty of California Wild Flower Seeds and Native Plants and have over 150 species for you to select from.

Write for my free pamphlet on beautifying vacant lots and send 15c for a copy of the new edition of my illustrated booklet, "*California Wild Flowers*," describing over 100 beautiful species with notes on their culture and care.

THEODORE PAYNE (Specialist of California Wild Flower Seeds and Native Plants.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



(Continued from Page 9)

the evidence of its membership in the mallow family.

The specimen of ceanothus cuneatus which was shown appeared to have its dates somewhat mixed, to be in bloom in the month of December.

The many variations of the flowers of eucalyptus ficifolia were exemplified by specimens ranging from almost white to deep scarlet.

Nearly fifty different varieties of choice roses were displayed from the rose garden (located north of the Laurel St. entrance, just outside the Exposition grounds), most of which were as good blooms as could have been obtained at any time of the year. Some of the best were; Detroit and radiance, mentioned together because they are similar in habit of bloom, both are hybrid teas, both long stemmed and good for cutting, and both pink. The former is a delicate shell pink, and is the lighter of the two.

Two very different yellows were Mrs. Waddell and Harry Kirk. The former is a decided coppery hue, and the latter sulphur yellow, and is very fragrant.

The two well known whites, Kaiserin and Frau Karl Druschki were of course present, but are too well known to need comment.

There were three especially good reds—General McArthur, by many rose lovers considered the best of all red roses; laurent carle, very similar and very good, and his majesty, quite a fit companion for the other two.

As many other good varieties of roses were shown, and many other species of flowering plants other than these above mentioned, the visitor was quite apt to leave with the very correct impression that even in this so-called between season time, there is not exactly a dearth of flowers in Southern California.

**"Age cannot wither her,
nor custom stale her infinite variety."**



So quoted the Shakespeare fowl as Cassandra returned from the Great International Show at the San Francisco Exposition, having added to her diadem the third prize in a class of twenty-four hens assembled from fourteen states.

It has been useless to proclaim that Rosecroft's cock was first and their pullet second in classes of eighteen and forty respectively. Cassandra insists that SHE did it and walks round her pen with three other hens and a rooster in her train and bids the world gaze and wonder. She has not layed an egg since she returned, and for our lives we dare not introduce the subject, for after all it is some performance to beat every hen from all over America except one from Massachusetts and another from Kansas, but if she does not get down to cackling instead of crowing we will put in her pen the cock that beat the whole boiling and the pullet that it took a lady from Illinois to stop while 38 others followed on behind and let THEM talk to her.

Now for the fray at Los Angeles, the first week in January, and then the hatching of the champions for next season. Don't you want to raise a blue ribbon? We will let you and furnish the eggs, for a consideration, or birds in pleasing variety, all half sizes in stock, as the shoeman says the day before you go to be fitted.

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WILL BUY FLOWERS in season from which perfumes can be manufactured. Growers of flowers should phone, Hillcrest 856, or call at the factory to learn the kinds of blooms and quantities desired.

MEMBERS of the FLORAL ASSOCIATION are also invited to call and inspect the large line of *Perfumes and Toilet Articles* now being manufactured under direction of W. D. Duane, a chemist of many years experience and national reputation in this line of work. All goods are being put up in very attractive style with the latest gold embossed labels, making a very acceptable Holiday Gift. You can boost San Diego by helping to build up one of her newest industries, *the manufacture of perfume from San Diego flowers*.

Ladies especially invited to visit the factory and see how Perfumes and Toilet Articles are made. Take No. 3 or 5 car and get off at Stephens St.

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The Association Day Program

 In the court of the Southern Counties Building, near the East gate, will be displayed a collection of Seasonable Tree and Shrub specimens, correctly and plainly labelled, including acacias, eucalyptus and berry-bearing shrubs. This will be arranged with a view to its greatest educational value.



PROGRAM

11:00 a. m.—Tour of Lathhouse and Conservatory, with adjacent grounds. Informed guides will be in charge to make this interesting and instructive.

12:00 m.—Luncheon at Alhambra and Picnic in Pepper Grove.

1:30 p. m.—Personally conducted tour from Main Entrance through Southern part of grounds, arriving at—

2:45 p. m.—New Mexico Building. Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Dudley of the U. S. Forest Service.

3:15 p. m.—Resumption of tour, to arrive at Southern Counties Building at—

4:00 p. m.—Professor Stevens of the Landscape Department of the State University, Berkeley, California, who will lecture on "Shrubs".

5:00 p. m.—Autochrome Pictures by Harold Taylor in the lecture room of the Southern Counties Building.

6:00 p. m.—Dinner at the Alhambra (no formal dinner will be arranged; only an opportunity given to sit together for those who so desire, and possibly a short address.)

7:30 p. m.—Reception in the Southern Counties Building.

8:00 p. m.—"Vicissitudes of a Floral Association," by Alfred D. Robinson.

8:30 p. m.—Pictures from Cuba with explanations by Mr. E. Howard, of Los Angeles.

Women's Board to Welcome Visitors

All day at The Women's Headquarters, in the California Building, the ladies will receive in compliment to the Floral Association.

Get the Plant Names To-Day

Do you see any plants or shrubs that you would like to have in your garden? If you do, then make a note here

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

OF

San Diego Floral Association Day

AT THE

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION
SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1915



ALSO A SYLLABUS OF THE 1916 MEETINGS OF
THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Renewing Old Acquaintance



THE San Diego Floral Association, founded some ten years ago with the avowed object of developing the natural advantages of the city from a floricultural standpoint, has more than justified its existence and stands today stronger than ever and more determined to make of San Diego the Botanical Paradise it should be.

Its power has never been a financial one, for its perfectly negligible dues of \$1.50 per year, which sum includes its monthly organ and garden guide, "California Garden," would not have sufficed to pay running expenses had not officers and members donated a world of time and much of more material sort. This well known fact, however, has made its influence stronger and more widespread, for no one has been able to ascribe to the officers any motive for their activities outside of the avowed one to make the city look better and smell sweeter.

To all those who believe in a city beautiful for a home, the San Diego Floral Association offers an opportunity to show forth the faith that is in them, and the communion of kindred spirits. It has a large membership but on its rolls should be every citizen to whom the word "garden" means something more than so much of a water bill per month.

The Secretary is Guy T. Keene and he gives applicants a receipt for dues, without asking any further reference than the coin, at 727 E Street, or any other place he may happen to be.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON,
President.

Floral Association Meetings 1916

Regular meetings of The San Diego Floral Association on the third Tuesday of every month at 8:00 p. m.

January 18—(a) "Growing Plants from Seeds." (b) "Pruning." With Mrs. Frank A. Salmons, 2440 C Street.

February 15—(a) "Roses, How to Plant and Prune." (b) "Lawns." With Mrs. L. A. Blochman, First and Thorn Sts.

March 21—(a) "Annuals." (b) "Propagation by Cuttings and Division." With Mrs. W. S. Dorland, 3500 Seventh St.

April 18—(a) "Dahlias." (b) "Irrigation." With Mrs. Wm. Simison, Glenartney Station, Point Loma.

May 16—(a) "Lath-house." (b) Begonias." With Mrs. Herbert D. Field, 3026 Date Street.

June—Date to be announced. Annual meeting and Election of Officers.

July 18—(a) "Ferns." (b) "Fall Blooming Plants." With Mrs. W. L. Frevort, 3535 First Street.

August 15—(a) "Violets." (b) "Planting Seeds for Winter Blooms." With Mrs. I. D. Webster, 1028 Thirty-second St.

September 19—(a) "Iris and Kindred Plants." (b) "Soils and Fertilizers." With Mrs. M. Kew, 3224 Park Avenue.

October 17—(a) "Bulbs." (b) "Berry-bearing Plants and Shrubs." With Mrs. A. H. Sweet, 435 W. Spruce Street.

November 21—(a) "Trees." (b) "California Wildflowers." With Miss Alice Lee, 3564 Seventh Street.

OUT-OF-DOOR MEETINGS

First Tuesday of the month in the afternoon:

March 7—Mrs. John Boal, The Terrace, National City.

April 4—Miss Sessions, Pacific Beach.

May 7—Mrs. O. E. M. Howard, National City.

June 6—Mrs. Alfred D. Robinson, Rosecroft, Point Loma.

July 11—Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell, Point Loma.

August 1—Mrs. Charles W. Darling, Marcellita, Chula Vista.

September 5—Mrs. F. T. Scripps, Braemar Manor, Pacific Beach.

October 3—Mrs. Thomas Kneale, Kneale Park.

November 7—Mrs. George Sturges, Ocean Boulevard, Coronado.



San Diego Floral Association

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Alfred D. Robinson, President.
Miss K. O. Sessions, Vice-President.
L. A. Blochman, Treasurer.
Guy T. Keene, Secretary.
Miss A. M. Rainford.
Mrs. Thos. Kneale.
Miss Alice Lee.

Secretary's Office, 727 E Street; Phone Main 584.

"The California Garden", official organ of the Association, published monthly, general circulation, \$1.00 per year. Ask for a sample copy.

Floral Association dues, \$1.00 per year. All men and women interested in plants and flowers are eligible to membership.

Floral Association Dues and California Garden, both for one year, \$1.50.

"Garden Helps", by Geo. P. Hall, is a book on gardening specially adapted to the Southwest, price 75c. On sale at seed and book stores, or may be secured at the Secretary's office, 727 E Street.

